

THE JACKSON PURCHASE
REV. A. C. CAPERTON, A. M.,
Editor and Proprietor.
Published every Thursday Morning.
TERMS:
One Year in Advance, \$2.00
Six Months, 1.25
Three Months, .75
To any one sending us ten names and \$20, we will send one paper one year free.

THE JACKSON PURCHASE.

VOLUME 1.

MAYFIELD, KY., THURSDAY, JULY, 8, 1863.

NUMBER 22.

MAYFIELD ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

HARDWARE, HARDWARE, HARDWARE.

GOOD BARGAINS OFFERED

BY

AUGUST SMITH,

In the New House, Anderson's Block,

OPPOSITE THE COURTHOUSE

MAYFIELD, KY.

Also Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,

Dealer in

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

CASTINGS, of all kinds,

HARDWARE,

FURNITURE,

CUTLERY,

PUMPS and

TINWARE.

Roofing and Guttering

done at the lowest prices.

Special attention given to Coun-

try Dealers. I have a large assort-

ment of goods and will sell at

CINCINNATI PRICES FOR CASH.

Rags and Feathers taken in trade,

aply-ly

MAYFIELD ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL

P. J. GREENE,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

North Side Main St., Mayfield, Ky.

Sign of Post and Mortar.

If you want fine Liquors, pure

Drugs, Chemicals, fresh Shaker

Garden Seeds, or, in fact, anything

belonging in a Drug Store, call

and see P. J. GREENE.

marl-tf

DRUGS.

J. R. HURT & CO.,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,

In Block North-East Corner of Main

and Broadway Street,

MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs

Toilets and many articles. Window-Glass

Paints, Paper, Spice, etc.

DRUGS,

PUREST WHITE COAL OIL

and everything usually kept in a Drug

Store; all of which we propose to sell

CHEAP for CASH. If CASH is not

paid we charge ten per cent for charging.

A full assortment of Fresh

Shaker Garden Seeds on Hand.

We warrant every PURE and UN-

DUPLICATED.

Prescriptions filled at all hours,

J. R. HURT & CO.

Feb 4-14

BUILDERS AND PAINTERS.

S. H. KELLEY,

CARPENTER, BUILDER AND

UNDETAKER.

Metall Cases and Wooden Coffins

OF ALL SIZES, and best MATERIAL,

always on hand and furnished at reason-

able RATES.

SHOP, One door below Masonic Hall,

tell-tf

PAINTING.

L. D. PARKER, Painter--Will

do House and Signs, Painting, Graining,

Marbling, Glazing, Glossing, Paper-Hang-

ing, Calculating, with motives and dis-

pats on the most reasonable terms. All

work guaranteed. Shop, Mayfield, Ky.

Feb 4-14

GROCERIES.

HOBSON & WEST

HAVING REMOVED THEIR

Grocery Store to the room in the Masonic

Building formerly occupied by J. R. Hurt

& Co. keep a large and well selected stock

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES!

They pay Cash for their goods, and can-

not sell them without the money, but intend

to make it to the interest of buyer and seller by selling

STRICTLY FOR CASH!

Thanking their old friends and customers for the liberal patronage extended to them, they solicit a continuance of the same.

Mayfield, Feb. 25 1863

McNutt, Gardner & Co.,

Have on hand and are receiving a

very complete Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Which they will sell at low prices for

CASH.

Our friends and the public are requested to call and see before buying.

Cash paid for all kinds of Produce

McNutt, Gardner & Co.

Feb 4-14

W. E. BOLINGER

MERCHANT TAILOR

Has just returned from the East with a

splendid stock of gentlemen's wear, consisting

of Cloths, Cassimires, Vestings, Shirts,

Collars, Cravats, etc. He returns thanks to his patrons who have for the past twenty-five years, favored him with their business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their custom.

W. A. TURNER,

TIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE

AGENT.

ALL CLASSES OF RISKS accepted at

fair rates, in the most trusty Companies

in the country.

OFFICE: In the Court House, Mayfield,

Ky.

Feb 4-14

MAYFIELD ADVERTISEMENTS.

RETREAT OF THE FAIRIES.

BY T. L. VETA.

SUMMER 10.

Some poet, I think it is Dr. Watts, says:—"Tis education forms the common mind; just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." This is so uncontested true that the most stupid and obtuse intellect cannot fail to realize the verity of it. Education organizes and arranges the powers of thought methodically; methodical thinking forms the foundation of correct reasoning; correct reasoning leads to close observation and acute investigation; these cause an inquiry into the true character of causes and effects; reasoning from cause to effect discloses the source and fountain of wisdom and knowledge; and these are the elicietor of human power; and since knowledge is power, it enables us to command and control whatever God has bequeathed to us for our earthly inheritance, if we desire to do so. Hence, it is education alone, which gives man his apparent elevation or pre-eminence above the brute creation. It is this, and this only, which enables him to circumscribe his actions, and keep them within such bounds, as will yield him the greatest amount of earthly prosperity and felicity; and it is this which cheers and consoles him onward to the gates of Death, and prepares him for his transit to a happy immortality. Now it is presumed no one will deny that the parent or guardian who gives to his child or ward a well-directed and practical education, gives it an inheritance which neither sorrow, misfortune nor adversity can take away; and, hence, that it is durable in the mind, and is the most estimable and important of all worldly gifts. Therefore, since education is the most desirable and important of all worldly possessions, it is of vital importance that we consider the subject with great care, and adopt the most effective means of obtaining it ourselves, and the surest mode of bestowing it upon others generally, if not universally; and since education contributes so largely to our temporal comfort, it is of still more vital importance to our happiness in that world which knows no end, because immortal felicity is the legitimate fruit of a well spent and pious life on earth, and earth being our warehouse for eternity, it follows that wisdom and knowledge, which are the offspring of education, are the only reliable operatives which we can employ to cultivate, nurture and store, in this earthly warehouse of ours, fruits, fit for that house not made with hands."

I lay down the proposition that the human mind is the offspring of instinct and education, and that woman, physiologically, and by her instruction and influence, forms seven eighths of it. Hence, she is the elementary material on which the foundation and seven-eighths of the great superstructure of education rest. Therefore she is the beginning point, and should be carefully and thoroughly educated in all things, and trained in the way she should go. Having laid down this proposition, I submit it to the court of the fairies for their discussion and demonstration under the belief that they are much more competent to dispose of it than I am; and, without further digression, return to their poetical prayer. In my judgement this prayer was an epitome of the duties we owe to our Creator, our fellow man, and ourselves. It was universal in its application; yet it comprised the entire category of human duties within the smallest possible compass. It has fallen to my lot to mingle much with praying communities, but the brevity and beauty of this simple prayer, and the sincere, heartfelt and almost holy devotion with which it was uttered, gave it a pre-eminence in my estimation, so far above the clerical lip service which we often hear from the pulpit, that I most heartily endorsed it as a superior production. Indeed, I considered it equal, if not superior to the oratory of the more antiquated clergy whose rhetoric demanded that the terminus of the last word of every sentence, if not that of every word should be a guttural AH. As an example, I once sojourned during a night with

a very devout and pious divine, who closed the business and turmoils of the day by singing a "hymn" and prayer. He had a neighbor living near by, who was notorious for his "moral depravity." In other words, he was so wonderfully "light fingered" that he laid violent hands on things which did not belong to him, and his fingers alighted to them with prodigious tenacity. During his supplications, our divine bethought himself that he would pray for his unrighteous neighbor, and during this part of his invocation a very large rat passed before him which caused his prayer to go forward thus: "O! purify and cleanse him from this foul iniquity--ah--There goes a mighty big rat--ah. Kill him! Bedna, kill the son-of--ah! the son of--ah!! the son of a gun--ah!! and the lord have mercy on his soul--ah." Nature endowed me with a large stock of gravity, but I freely confess that such praying as this effects my facial muscles seriously. It produces ugly contortions, and unnatural elongations &c., which to say the least of them, are exceedingly troublesome; whereas the pure, chaste and almost holy dictation of the fairies produces the opposite tranquilizing effect, which when heard, stamps itself upon the tablets of the memory with an indelibility which death, only, can erase. Hence, I am compelled to acknowledge the superiority of the prayer of the fairies.

My half hour now expired, and I gave my attention to the proceedings of the court--Miss Angela rose, and the judge quietly pronounced the words No. one, which announced that Miss Angela had the floor. Here was a very decided improvement they had made. Instead of the old stupid parliamentary regulations which would announce, as per example, that "the Honorable, talented and distinguished member from district number one of Kentucky has the floor," when, probably, that dignitary might not possess honor, talent or distinction, they had numbered each fairy, and when she was referred to, they simply pronounced her number--In this case Miss Angela was No. 1, and she simply asked "the neophyte out there in the corner," pointing her index finger at me to "take his seat on the platform." I took my seat as desired, and the minutes of the preceding session were read and approved. The judge then required the recorder to read over the catalogue of unfinished business connected with the "good of the order." This embodied a somewhat lengthy category of deferred and unfinished business, first of which, was an address from No. 1, which had already been deferred too long. No. 5, rose and said: "The neophyte there has only been instructed in the Alpha section of his initiation, and prudence demands that we should move him onward through the Beta Section. I therefore respectfully ask permission to move the court to suspend our present action upon the good of the order, for the purpose of taking up this subject." No. 200 rose to a point of order and said--"our laws are like those of the Medes and Persians. They cannot be altered. They were purposely made so because we had seen the folly committed by the various moral and religious societies of the times, in placing the good of their "orders," and the consideration of all goodness, as the last in the catalogue, and so far away that they were never reached. Consequently, they were non-entities; or subjects much talked about, but never acted upon with any important beneficial results." The judge decided that No. 5 was out of order, and directed No. 1, or Miss Angela, to proceed with the following address:

"Tis now Leap Year; alas! I fear To meet its final close. And think that scarce a man may dare Come forward to propose!" I think 'tis time that we assume Our rights so long conceded, And court the men, where we can, For tis most sorely needed. I'm now eighteen, and scarce have seen A man who wants to marry. I wonder what the deuce has made The timid things so scary. I'm sure we modest, loving girls, Are really very charming, And though 'tis said that we would wed, This can't be very alarming. Then goodness knows they might--

We would not love them less; We are pleased to hear them plead for wives

And seek hymenial bliss.

We are pleased because they obey a law,

Which heaven and earth approve;

Then let us see them bend the knee,

In pure and virtuous love.

Perhaps they fear that we will hear

Their plight their vows in vain:

We are ever ready to become

The brides of upright men.

And seek hymenial bliss,

May mar their sober bliss;

But la! they need not fear indeed,

Nor care a fig for this.

We'll teach its young, and tender tongue

To pratle, lisp and play

A. C. CAPERTON, Editor & Prop'r

MAYFIELD, Graves Co., Ky.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1869.

Temperance and Christianity.

There are times when our duties seem to clash, when our inclinations seem to run in opposite directions, when, in the language of an inspired man, we are "in a straight betwixt two." In such a dilemma we find ourselves at the present time. In accordance with a long established custom our church in this place meets on Saturday before the second Sabbath in each month to worship, and transact whatever business may come before the body. That is also a "covenant meeting"—one preparatory to the celebration of the Lord's Supper on the following Sabbath, and in which all the services are designed to have reference to that solemn and interesting occasion. But it turns out that, on next Saturday, the order of Good Templars in this place are to have a grand Pic-Nic, and everybody is invited to attend, the Sabbath Schools especially. We too have been invited to be present, and with others, to speak on the occasion. Now what shall we do? To go or not go, that is the question? For ourself the question admits of an easy solution. We have a philosophy which readily solves all questions of conscience. That philosophy is the philosophy of Christianity. In our estimation Christianity is everything. It is paramount to all things else. We love temperance. It is a part of Christianity. In fact, the Christian character of any man is quite weak, irregular and inconsistent, in whom temperance is not a leading virtue. No professions, or zeal, or loud prayers will atone for a want of sobriety in the followers of Christ.

We love sociability also. We love to see neighbors and friends lay aside business occasionally, we will say, quite frequently, and come together for a few hours of social enjoyment, and for the time forget the cares and vexations of life, and seek to be happy themselves and to make others happy.

We love also the Pic-Nic. Would like to see them become more common. When properly conducted they are not only innocent social gatherings, but are highly promotive of good neighborhood.

We love especially anything that looks to the happiness of the little folks. We older ones are too apt to forget that children love fun, and that we were once children ourselves. Nor are we sufficiently concerned to provide them with amusements adapted to their natures and wants. Of this one thing we may be assured: if we do not provide our children with suitable amusements and occupations of mind, they will find them for themselves. They will take such as the world affords.

All this is true. Yet, when a conflict comes up, as in the present instance, between our duties to Christ and his church, and an institution that is subordinate to Christianity, between the worship of God and merely social enjoyment, we have no trouble to decide as to our duty. We deem our obligations to Christ and his church to be paramount to all others. In our view Christ is supreme and all institutions, however excellent, are subordinate. He is divine; they are not.

In the light of these remarks, we will define our relations to masonry, odd-fellowship, temperance organizations, and all similar institutions. We love masonry, and feel very kindly towards all other benevolent institutions. They are all good institutions, but younger than Christianity and subordinate to it. We have no respect for the claims that some men set up for masonry—that it is older than Christianity. That is sheer nonsense. Christianity antedates all existing benevolent institutions, and has given them their existence, and, to a great extent, their influence. In all these institutions there is much that is good, but nothing that is not borrowed directly or indirectly from Christianity.

When, then, Christians do good deeds, the credit is due to Christ, and not to men. When we practice temperance, or in any way promote truth, virtue, honesty, or holiness the glory is due to Christ and not to the institutions of men. And when professed Christians perform acts of kindness as masons, odd-fellows, or templars, which they do not as Christians, which discredit Christianity, and, to that extent, rob God. This is strong

language, but true.

What then—you will ask, are you opposed to such institutions or to affiliating with them? Not at all, in our character as a Christian. If a Christian at all, we must be one anywhere and everywhere, and the influence we exert must be in our character as Christians, and our conduct in society must be influenced and controlled by the higher life of Christ. It is not that we love the institutions of men less, but that we love Christianity more.

If these positions be correct, it is well in all our efforts to promote the interests of these institutions and of society generally, to avoid, in so far as we can, any apparent conflict with the institutions of Christ. For when a conflict does occur, as it will on next Saturday, a struggle is inevitable in the hearts of professed Christians whose characters are not fully developed and matured. To turn out with our friends and neighbors in a social reunion is a feeling very natural and proper in all the people, and to the Christian especially, because in the language of the poet,

"The Christian is the highest style of man". But for a Christian to leave the service of his church to attend a sociable is simply to discredit Christ, and to weaken his own conscience and compromise his influence in favor of religion. But, on the other hand, when the conflict comes, many professors of religion whose minds are not clear as to their duties and responsibilities, and whose characters are not sufficiently developed, feel that the service of Christ is a tyranny, that his commands are grievous, and, inspite of themselves, they feel some revulsion in discharging to the full extent, their duties to Christ.

We would like to extend these remarks, but we must lay down our pen and repair to the chamber of mourning and there mingle our sympathies with those who weep.

[From the Texas Baptist Herald.]

RIPLEY TENNESSEE, {
February 25, 1869. }

Rev. Wm. Carey Crane, D. D.,

Independence, Texas.

MY DEAR BROTHER:

On Tuesday evening the 16th, I reached Mayfield, a very pleasant and thriving village, and found several brethren awaiting my arrival at the depot. Our beloved acquaintance, and former "yokefellow" (when we preached, and watched over our colleges in Mississippi.)

REV. A. C. CAPERTON, A. M.;

who is now Bishop of the Baptist church in Mayfield, met me most cordially, and after introducing me to many brethren and friends, escorted me to his dwelling. In anticipation of preaching at night, I consulted him about the peculiarities of his congregation, that my subject might be judiciously selected. Though a shower fell just as we were going to the house of worship, we had a large and very attentive congregation. The building is plain. The room will seat comfortably about 600 persons, and is remarkably easy to answer, to the best of my ability, the objections that are urged against this proposed taxation, hoping that the merits of the cause I assume to advocate will not be estimated by the weakness of my effort to defend it.

The opposition to this proposed legislation has three main objections, which may be stated as follows: First, that the negro children will be mixed with the white children or that they will draw a portion of the fund. 2d, That it is wrong in principle to tax for such purposes. 3d, That it is impolitic.

The first objection is the main scarecrow by which the people are to be frightened into a conflict with their most vital and dearest interests. They tell us of no practical way by which the negro is to get into our schools or draw any part of the fund, but content themselves by making the bare assertion, believing that is sufficient to control the people on a subject about which they are so morbidly sensitive.

In answer to their unsupported assertions, I refer the people to the law under which they vote, which expressly declares that the tax is to be levied on the property of the whites only, and that white children only are to be educated with it. Nothing can be plainer than the State law on this subject. Then if they do get the benefit of this fund, it will have to be done through the Federal authorities, unless our State courts turn traitors and override our domestic laws, which supposition is

fifteen minutes, during which time the silence was almost painful. God grant it may lead to an investigation of these matters, that shall greatly bless them, and shall result in great good to the poor blinded Jew. I learned that some Jews were present who took deep interest.

Very silent and fixed attention was given to the sermon that followed. An anticipated musical entertainment for the benefit of the Methodist church, and the want of time, prevented me from making another appointment. As I would not leave for Tennessee until Thursday evening I spent the morning in visiting and attending the Court. The novel course I had pursued last night had excited much interest. I hope for good.

Mayfield is a pleasant village in a fertile country, and inhabited by kind social people. The Baptists and Methodists have plain, good houses of worship. The Presbyterians and Reformers, are erecting houses. I learned the latter would have the largest in the town. The Court house is a good building, and conveniently arranged for the purposes of the country.

A HIGHLY CULTIVATED MAN.

Perhaps there is not a minister of the gospel within the range of several hundred miles, who is so thoroughly educated, as Bro. A. C. Caperton. He has greatly improved in preaching, since our day of pleasant association with him in Mississippi. He is wonderfully familiar with his Bible, sound in theology, highly entertaining and instructive in his sermons, and humbly depending on God for success. He has the confidence and esteem of the people. I regret that the pecuniary condition of his congregation, compels him to edit a paper. I do hope they will soon release him from this task. Perhaps I cannot better express my confidence in Bro. C. and his excellent wife, than just to state that after my college at Hernando had been burned by an incendiary, I placed my daughter in their school at Grenada, Miss., to be educated. Time proved that I had acted wisely.

REV. G. W. LANE.

Just as I was in the act of leaving for the depot, Bro. Lane, Evangelist of the General Association of Kentucky, got home. I had known him too favorably to leave without seeing him. We called at his house, and after a short interview with him and his family, he accompanied us to the depot. He is a very fine preacher, and is represented as doing well as an evangelist.

Affectionately and fraternally, yours,

CHAMP C. CONNER.

The School Tax.

MR. EDITOR: Although you are not discussing the subject of school tax through the columns of your paper, yet I suppose you will have no objection to publishing an extra communication on the subject from either side.

I will make no apology for writing this communication, but will proceed immediately to answer, to the best of my ability, the objections that are urged against this proposed taxation, hoping that the merits of the cause I assume to advocate will not be estimated by the weakness of my effort to defend it.

The opposition to this proposed legislation has three main objections, which may be stated as follows: First, that the negro children will be mixed with the white children or that they will draw a portion of the fund. 2d, That it is wrong in principle to tax for such purposes. 3d, That it is impolitic.

The first objection is the main scarecrow by which the people are to be frightened into a conflict with their most vital and dearest interests. They tell us of no practical way by which the negro is to get into our schools or draw any part of the fund, but content themselves by making the bare assertion, believing that is sufficient to control the people on a subject about which they are so morbidly sensitive.

In answer to their unsupported assertions, I refer the people to the law under which they vote, which expressly declares that the tax is to be levied on the property of the whites only, and that white children only are to be educated with it. Nothing can be plainer than the State law on this subject. Then if they do get the benefit of this fund, it will have to be done through the Federal authorities, unless our State courts turn traitors and override our domestic laws, which supposition is

just about as far and not any more remote than many of the arguments that are used by the opposition.

Where is the evidence that the Federal authorities have any intention of interfering with us on such a subject?

Do they find it in the rulings of the federal court? All the decisions of the Supreme Court, District and Circuit courts of the U. S. show a disposition to decide against the unconstitutional laws of Congress.

Neither Congress nor the courts made by Congress are disposed to execute an unconstitutional enactment on a people when the universal sentiment of the people, Radicals and Democrats, is opposed to the law? There are 30 or 40 thousand Radicals in the State of Kentucky, and their prejudices and social feelings towards the negro, are just the same as the Democrats; and, consequently they are as much against a mixture of the races, in the schools as the Democrats, and it would be impossible for Congress to force such a thing on the State, without forcing it on their political friends.

It is not the policy of the government, nor are they trying to force social equality, on any of the States. They have not done that in any of the States that they have reconstructed, and where there is a statute looking that way in any of the reconstructed States, investigation will show that it is done by the local authorities. Alabama has been reconstructed and has a system of common schools, but there is no mixture of the pupils, and there the negro and radical influence holds sway.

The opposition to this tax can find their argument upon but one thing, and that is the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the U. S.

Now let us look at that Amendment, and the acts of Congress since its passage, and see what are its effects and what force Congress gives it.

There is but one section in the 14th Amendment from which they can torture such a construction as the one they claim, and that is the first.

The first clause of that section does nothing but confer a general citizenship.

The second reads as follows: No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. Now what privileges of the negro is abridged by this proposed law? Has he ever had the privilege of attending our common schools? If he had possessed such privileges in the past, and we were to pass a law depriving him of such right, it would be an abridgement of his privileges. This clause does not say a State shall not pass a law conferring exclusive privileges on some of her citizens. Especially when they bear all the taxation to pay for such an exclusive right, as is the case in our proposed taxation, it would such a right and power be inferred.

It is clear from the reading of the law, that Congress did not, nor intended to confer by the 14th Amendment such a right upon the negro as is contended by the opposition to the taxation. But if the law within itself was not clear, the subsequent acts of Congress show they did not intend to enforce such a right, or that if they did intend to do so, that they did not succeed.

If it can be maintained that this Amendment confers such a right the same reasoning that would establish such a construction must inevitably establish his right to vote and testify also.

Now can he do either? All men that know anything about the administration of the laws of Ky. know that he cannot testify in our State courts, and that cases are being daily carried to the federal courts because he is not allowed such a privilege. And if it had given him the right to vote, it is hardly probable that Congress would have proposed to the contrary the 15th Amendment specially designed to confer that right.

Now as it is clear from the reading of the 14th Amendment and the acts of Congress subsequent thereto, that they did not succeed in conferring on the negroes the two main political rights that they are and have always been so anxious to confer, the right to give testimony, and the right to vote, will it be contended that it goes further and gives him the right to invade our higher and more sacred rights of social status; because schools, as compared with

the two political rights of voting and giving testimony, are social institutions?

I think it is clear that there is no law nor enactment existing, pending or in the prospective, by which the laws of Kentucky are to be so far trampled under foot.

As Congress failed to reconstruct us at the time Sumner introduced the subject, when party passion and the passions engendered by the war were running so high and furious, and Kentucky was so defiant and outspoken in her sympathy for Johnson and condemnation of Congress, is it probable that she will do so now when the passions of the war are abating and all parties growing more conservative.

S. W. SLADEN.

EDUCATION.

God has given us our intellectual capacities for a noble purpose. In order that these capacities be useful, they must be cultivated and developed. For without government, organized society cannot exist. Government, without the power of self-perpetuation, cannot long continue. It cannot be carried on, without intellectual culture. A republican government cannot subsist without intelligence in the people. If it is right for republics to exist at all, it is right that they take such measures as are necessary to self-perpetuation. Education of the masses is necessary to this. Therefore it is right for government to maintain a system of public instruction. Education of the masses promotes good government in many ways.

1st. It gives them that information which enables them to avoid being hoodwinked and duped by designing demagogues.

2nd. It is a means of enabling man to realize his true dignity, and rise above that low moral atmosphere in which vice and crime thrive.

3d. It qualifies man for usefulness in the various stations of farmer, mechanic, teacher, engineer, lawyer &c, which are necessary to the well-being of society.

These are a few, and only a few, of the benefits of education.

But objections are made. One says "it is not right to tax the rich to educate the poor."

If we have taken the correct views of the purpose of government, it is the duty of government as a body politic, not as individuals, to educate the children. To do this the State must raise the funds by taxation. In taxation the ad valorem principle is the correct one. This is so from the fact that the man who has most, enjoys most protection. If government fails, anarchy ensues. When anarchy reigns, no property is secure.

Education by preserving good order saves to the rich his thousands while it leaves to the poor his hundreds of dollars. As the rich enjoys more protection he should pay more. And besides, property does not in every case continue forever in the same family. The rich man's grandchild may be the poor child which will need the means of education. The rich old man by paying tax for the education of the poor child may be preparing and qualifying a husband and wife for his grandchild.

Another says, "I am in favor of taxes for schools, but now is not the time" why not? "O the Nigger! the Nigger! Don't you see that black Nigger in the wood pile?" I think it is time to let the poor Negro rest. The school tax is expressly for white children, so stated in the law. "But the law will be set aside by Federal authority." Why not suspend all State legislation for fear of Federal authority?

It is clear from the reading of the law, that Congress did not, nor intended to confer by the 14th Amendment such a right upon the negro as is contended by the opposition to the taxation. But if the law within itself was not clear, the subsequent acts of Congress show they did not succeed.

If it can be maintained that this Amendment confers such a right the same reasoning that would establish such a construction must inevitably establish his right to vote and testify also.

I know not what other objections might be raised to the question upon which the people of Kentucky are called to vote at our next August election, but I am satisfied, none of them are sufficient to invalidate its claims to the vote of the people. I trust a sufficient number of them will rally to the polls, and, regardless of opposition, vote for it and secure the education of their children.

TOS. H. PETTIT.

Hints on Farming.

FARMINGTON, Ky., June 8th, 1869.

Mr. EDITOR. Through the columns of your valuable paper, we desire to present to its numerous readers some remarks that may promote the agricultural interests of the country. Many farmers are in the habit of continuing to plow their corn until it has commenced sending forth shoots, and even later. This practice we think far more injurious than profitable; because, by the time that the growing corn has reached that stage, it is highly presumable, if not positively so, that the radical has sent forth all its fibrous roots, most of which are reaching out, all around the main root, and imbibed within three to five inches of the surface of the earth. To cut or break off these roots, will surely stop, not only the growth of the stock, but that of the tender shoot, which now requires all the nourishment that possibly can be conveyed to it, by all the roots that have been sent out from the radical. Observation has taught some closely observing persons, that these small roots run from four to six feet from the main root. When they are broken assunder, within ten or twelve inches, by the plow, the stock and shoot are at once deprived of three-fourths to five-sixths of all the nourishment that they were receiving. Hence, the farmer is certain to gather small, instead of large ears of corn. To show the force of this matter, let the farmer feed three or four ears of corn, at each feed, to his horse or mule, instead of ten or twelve ears, and he will very soon perceive that his flesh will disappear, and the beast become unable to perform the required labour. To remedy this evil, we suggest that every farmer entirely finish plowing his corn, by the time it is as high as a man's hips. The corn should be run round twice with a coulter or a bull-tongue plow, and have three other good plowings, to secure a fair crop. To farther illustrate this position, let any farmer dig or spade, to the depth of five or six inches, around a young apple or peach tree, the first of June; cutting the roots, and witness the effects.

We are drifting to consolidation and empire, and will land there at no distant period as certainly as the sun will set this day, unless the people of the several States awake to a proper appreciation of the danger, and save themselves from the impending catastrophe by arresting the present tendency of public affairs.

This they can properly do only at the ballot box. All friends of constitutional liberty, in every section and State, must unite in this grand effort. They must seriously consider and even reconsider many questions to which they have given but slight attention heretofore.

They must acquaint themselves with the principles of their Government, and provide security for the future by studying and correcting the errors of the past.

This is the only hope, as I have

stated, for the continuance of even

our present nominal form of govern-

ment. Depend upon it, there

is no difference between consolidation

and empire!

THURSDAY, JULY, 8 1860.

LOCAL.

A CARD.

I am pleased to announce to my friends that I am now in the employ of the well known firm of Messrs Settle Bros, where I will be pleased to meet and serve them to the best of my ability, in the inspection and sale of their tobacco—
APRIL 29-1860.
W. M. MILLIKEN.

A CARD.

Having bought Mr. Itsu's interest in the Drug Store of P. J. GREENE & CO., I am prepared to sell goods in my line a LITTLE CHEAPER than they have ever been offered hitherto in this end of Kentucky—if you don't believe it, come and see.
M. L. BEADLES, P. J. GREENE.

FARM FOR SALE.

160 acres of good farming land for sale in Graves County, Ky., 3 miles from Viola Station, on the Paducah & Gulf R.R.; 14 miles from Paducah.

80 acres cleared and in high state of cultivation, including 20 acres in crop; a good orchard, the remainder in good timber; LARGEST FRAME DWELLING AND OUT-HOUSES, all good; water plentiful; neighborhood fine.

I will sell this land on better terms than any such land can be bought in this section. Liberal payments will be given.

For further particulars address D. M. GALLOWAY, Viola Station, Ky., APRIL 22.

For Announcing Names of Candidates for office we charge \$5.00.

For local notice in this kind of type 20cts per line for the first insertion, and ten cents for every subsequent.

P. L. TALBERT

WITH

C. L. THOMPSON & CO.

MAYFIELD, KY.

Having associated myself with the Dry Goods house of C. L. Thompson & Co., I am eminently prepared to furnish all my friends with the best articles of clothing, such as was never before obtained in the town of Mayfield. Our stock is entirely new and complete embracing a large and well selected stock of Novelties, Queenware &c. Respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends and acquaintances, promising to make it to your material interest to trade with us.
P. L. TALBERT.

EXTRA SPECIAL NOTICE!

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

Smith's Tonic Syrup has been counterfeited, and the counterfeit brought to grief. S.M. IT'S TOXIC SYRUP.

The genuine article must have Dr. JOHN BULL's private stamp on each bottle. Dr. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP; of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on the bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived. See my column advertisement, and my show card. I will prosecute any one infringing on my right to my name & the Tonic Syrup can only be prepared by myself.

The public's servant,
DR. JOHN BULL,

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22, 1860.

TAKE NOTICE.

My wife, Mrs. Fanny O'James has abandoned her home without excuse—therefore deem it my duty to say to all that I will not be responsible for any debt or debts that she may contract. June 18th, 1860.
J. J. JONES.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

All those indebted to me will please come forward at once and pay up, or I will be compelled to put their accounts in the hands of an officer. I cannot buy groceries without money.
W. M. CARRIGL.

OUR PRIVATE LETTER BOX.

Under this Head we shall in future, answer all letters, except those requiring a written answer. When money is mentioned, it always means the sum in hand in the letter, unless otherwise stated.

J. R. Seaggs.—Years of the 28th ult. in hand. Your name is now on our book, and the paper will come to you one year from this date. We regret the mistake, but they will occur you know in the best regulated offices.

Prof. E. C. L. Denton.—You say the PURCHASE sometimes reaches Millburn one week after its publication, and that "there is some miserable derangement in the mails." Of that we are assured, but we will do our part to remedy the evil. The papers shall always be mailed here early on Thursday. If they do not reach your town on that or the following day, they must be left at Fancy Farm. Look out for that.

T. L. Steager.—The P. M. in Paducah informs us that your paper "remains dead" in that office. Is that by your consent?

B. F. Carr.—Your letter with money to hand. The Purchase will be sent regularly to J. M. Wright. Thank you.

P. M. in Murray.—Our papers shall always be in time for the Thursday mail. Thank you for the interest you take in having the people get their papers. If all Post Masters were men of like spirit, it would be much better for the Press and the people.

W. B. Johns.—Your letter containing the \$4.00 is at hand. Thank you. We send specimen copy of the Purchase. Do what you can for us andubo at Duke's.

James H. Wyman.—The time for which you and your friends in Milburn subscribed, has expired. Shall we continue to send the papers?

W. J. Terry.—Your name is on our book. The Purchase shall be mailed regularly to you.

Refuse everything but "Barrett's".

Temperance Pic Nic.

The Sabbath Schools and all those who desire to march in the Sabbath School procession will meet at the Methodist church at 9 o'clock A. M. on the 10th inst. and will march up Main-Cross Street and join the Good Templars who will meet at their Hall at the same hour and at the ringing of the bell.

The procession when fully formed will be conducted to the Grove, accompanied by the Mayfield Brass Band.

Seats, refreshments &c. will be ample provided for all. There will be an abundance of good speaking, and it is hoped, a fine time generally. A general invitation is extended to every one—by order of the Lodge.

L. C. BEADELS, Secretary.

A splendid thing—"Barrett's".

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce W. H. MILLER, of Mayfield, as a Candidate for the office of COUNTY ATTORNEY, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce CARL

R. T. ALBRIGHTON, as a Candidate for COUNTY CLERK of Graves County at the ensuing August election.

Public Speaking.

The Candidates for the various offices of Graves County will address the people of the several precincts at the following times and places viz:

At Linnville Thursday, July 1st, 1860
" Cuba Tuesday, " 13th, " " " " "
" Feliciana Friday, " 2nd, " " " " "
" Housemen's Friday, " 9th, " " " " "
" Symmes' Saturday, " 10th, " " " " "
" O'meara's Station Wednesday, 14th, " " " " "
" Fancy Farm Friday, " 16th, " " " " "
" Nancy's Store Saturday, " 17th, " " " " "
" Mayfield Monday, " 19th, " " " " "
" Dukedore Saturday, " 24th, " " " " "
" Mayfield Saturday, " 31st, " " " " "

Speaking to commence precisely at 1 o'clock each day—citizens are earnestly requested to attendas questions of importance will be discussed.

PREACHING.

The appointment for Rev. Dr. Hendricks was postponed until last week to this. He is expected to preach in the Presbyterian Church, of this place, to night.

Preaching in the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath by the pastor.

In the Baptist Church on Saturday and Sabbath the following Subject—
"Doing good to all men"—for Sabbath. *The three Hebrews in the furnace of fire.*

For local notice in this kind of type 20cts per line for the first insertion, and ten cents for every subsequent.

P. L. TALBERT

WITH

C. L. THOMPSON & CO.

MAYFIELD, KY.

Having associated myself with the Dry Goods house of C. L. Thompson & Co., I am eminently prepared to furnish all my friends with the best articles of clothing, such as was never before obtained in the town of Mayfield. Our stock is entirely new and complete embracing a large and well selected stock of Novelties, Queenware &c. Respectfully solicit the patronage of my friends and acquaintances, promising to make it to your material interest to trade with us.
P. L. TALBERT.

EXTRA SPECIAL NOTICE!

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

Smith's Tonic Syrup has been counterfeited, and the counterfeit brought to grief. S.M. IT'S TOXIC SYRUP.

The genuine article must have Dr. JOHN BULL's private stamp on each bottle. Dr. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP; of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on the bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived. See my column advertisement, and my show card. I will prosecute any one infringing on my right to my name & the Tonic Syrup can only be prepared by myself.

The public's servant,
DR. JOHN BULL,

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22, 1860.

TAKE NOTICE.

My wife, Mrs. Fanny O'James has abandoned her home without excuse—therefore deem it my duty to say to all that I will not be responsible for any debt or debts that she may contract. June 18th, 1860.
J. J. JONES.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

All those indebted to me will please come forward at once and pay up, or I will be compelled to put their accounts in the hands of an officer. I cannot buy groceries without money.
W. M. CARRIGL.

OUR PRIVATE LETTER BOX.

Under this Head we shall in future, answer all letters, except those requiring a written answer. When money is mentioned, it always means the sum in hand in the letter, unless otherwise stated.

J. R. Seaggs.—Years of the 28th ult. in hand. Your name is now on our book, and the paper will come to you one year from this date. We regret the mistake, but they will occur you know in the best regulated offices.

Prof. E. C. L. Denton.—You say the PURCHASE sometimes reaches Millburn one week after its publication, and that "there is some miserable derangement in the mails." Of that we are assured, but we will do our part to remedy the evil. The papers shall always be mailed here early on Thursday. If they do not reach your town on that or the following day, they must be left at Fancy Farm. Look out for that.

T. L. Steager.—The P. M. in Paducah informs us that your paper "remains dead" in that office. Is that by your consent?

B. F. Carr.—Your letter with money to hand. The Purchase will be sent regularly to J. M. Wright. Thank you.

P. M. in Murray.—Our papers shall always be in time for the Thursday mail. Thank you for the interest you take in having the people get their papers. If all Post Masters were men of like spirit, it would be much better for the Press and the people.

W. B. Johns.—Your letter containing the \$4.00 is at hand. Thank you. We send specimen copy of the Purchase. Do what you can for us andubo at Duke's.

James H. Wyman.—The time for which you and your friends in Milburn subscribed, has expired. Shall we continue to send the papers?

W. J. Terry.—Your name is on our book. The Purchase shall be mailed regularly to you.

Refuse everything but "Barrett's".

Temperance Pic Nic.

The Sabbath Schools and all those who desire to march in the Sabbath School procession will meet at the Methodist church at 9 o'clock A. M. on the 10th inst. and will march up Main-Cross Street and join the Good Templars who will meet at their Hall at the same hour and at the ringing of the bell.

The procession when fully formed will be conducted to the Grove, accompanied by the Mayfield Brass Band.

Seats, refreshments &c. will be ample provided for all. There will be an abundance of good speaking, and it is hoped, a fine time generally. A general invitation is extended to every one—by order of the Lodge.

L. C. BEADELS, Secretary.

A splendid thing—"Barrett's".

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

West Union Association.

This body, embracing most of the Baptist churches in that portion of Kentucky West of Tennessee river, will hold its next annual meeting with the First Baptist church in the city of Paducah, commencing on Saturday before the 4th Sabbath in July. The introductory Sermon will be preached by Rev. G. W. Lane, of Mayfield. Ample preparations will be made to entertain all who may come; and it is earnestly desired by the brethren of Paducah that there shall be a large attendance.

Quite a number of distinguished visiting brethren will be present, among whom may be mentioned, Rev. S. L. Helm, D. D., Rev. J. R. Graves, L. L. D., Rev. R. M. Dudley, Senior Editor of the RECORDER, Rev. S. F. Thompson, cor. sec. of the Gen'l. Association, Rev. W. W. Gardner, author of "Church Companion;" Prof. N. K. Davis, President of Bethel College, and others.

It will doubtless be an occasion of much interest. There are fifty-three churches in the Association, and if each church sends its full number of messengers, the meeting will be large and interesting. Let none stay away through fear that arrangements will not be made for the entertainment of all. The good people of Paducah will most gladly entertain all that come.

So come one, come all. And those who come on horseback or in buggies shall have their horses cared for. Let all come, feeling well assured of a hearty welcome. And may the presence and blessings of the Lord attend the approaching meeting of West Union Association! A. B. MILLER.

REMARKS.

It seems to be a settled fact that the Mississippi River road will be built from Memphis to Union city, but it has not yet transpired what direction it will take from the latter place;

So too the prospect for a direct road from Mayfield to Louisville seems to be at least hopeful. It is now a conceded fact that the bridge over the Tennessee will be built twenty-five miles above Paducah, which will be about as close to this place as to Paducah. When once the cars come to that point, they will not long stop short of this point. A road will be built to Paducah, but the main road will come to this point, to make the quickest and most direct connection South. At this place, it requires but a slight deflection to the West to make connections at Columbus with the Iron Mountain road. It may be some time before we realize these conceptions, but they are practical and if the people who live along the route indicated would only go to work like men, determined to have a country, it would not be many years before we should see these roads in running order, and before we should find ourselves able to leave home on the cars to travel to any point in the North, South, East or West.

OUR EXCHANGES IN THE

Several cotton States give encouraging accounts of the growing crop, though it is very backward, in many sections, from the lateness of the spring and the difficulty of procuring labor, at the beginning of the season. A good stand is reported as a general thing, and under the kindly influences of the last two or three weeks of clear, warm weather, the plant is flourishing and thrifty. Should the months of July and August prove favorable, the yield will be very good for the area planted, but with the present picking capacity of the South, we cannot reasonably expect to realize more 2,500,000 bales. This will be the maximum of the cotton crop until the gentleman from China, with his extra hat and rice pan, arrives to take the place of the indolent and unreliable negro, or to increase and give vitality to our present system of labor. The last picking season was favorable until late in February, and the prices of cotton were such as to induce planters to make every effort to secure the crop, with what results can now be very closely estimated. So with all the appliances brought to bear this season, in the way of commercial fertilizers in some of the Gulf and Atlantic States, and the improvement in stock and implements throughout the cotton growing region, we are where we stood last year in the matter of supply, simply from want of necessary labor. Parties interested in cotton can therefore look forward to remunerative prices. It is too late now for any of the immigration schemes to result in an enlargement of our picking capacity in time to enable us to realize material advantage from the larger area planted this season.—Memphis Avalanche.

MRS. GRAHAM'S FUNERAL.

Mrs. SARAH C. GRAHAM, wife of Dr. Wm. Graham, died very suddenly at their home in this city, Wednesday, 16th ult. between 10 and 11 o'clock P. M. She was not only dearly loved by her husband, but she was also a favorite throughout the whole city. She was a member of the M. E. Church—a warm, true and live Christian—ready at any time for the coming of death. Yesterday she was a living wife, a smiling and pleasant neighbor, carrying sun and happiness wherever she went—sun to her bright and cheery face is cold in death, her pleasant voice is hushed on earth forever, and the form which was so graceful and lifelike yesterday, is to-day shrouded for the grave.

MRS. GRAHAM'S FUNERAL.

Mrs. SARAH C. GRAHAM was buried last Sabbath. At an unusually early hour the congregation began to gather at the M. E. Church, which was nearly filled to its capacity long before the first bell sounded, and ere the tolling commenced the large building was literally crammed full of sorrowful friends, and had the Church been twice as large it could not have accommodated the vast crowd of men, women and children who were not sufficiently early to gain admittance, but who were found at the Odd Fellow's Cemetery when the procession from town reached there. At precisely 10½ o'clock the slow and solemn notes of the organ filled the Church with a mournful melody and two gentlemen with a large and beautiful wreath of flowers walked up the aisle and stopped in front of the pulpit. Then followed ten pall-bearers carrying a magnificent coffin, which contained all that remained of the loved one gone from earth for ever. Then the truly afflicted mourners; then six young ladies arrayed in white. The wreath was placed upon the coffin and various solemn, and impressive and beautiful ceremonies performed. The funeral sermon, by Rev. G. W. Hughes, was eloquent and beautiful indeed. Mrs. Graham's life had been pure and spotless; her death, the death of the righteous, and her burial at the ring of the bell.

THE PRAYING CHILDREN.

PADUCAH ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. A. MACKEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Foreign and Domestic
Hardware, Wagon and Buggy Ma-
terial, Iron, Nails, Spikes and
Castings, Blacksmith Tools,
Gum Betting, Nuts and
Washers, Sugar Mills
and Evaporators,
Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,
Iron Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cedar Mills,
Flow, Agricultural Implements, &c.
Broadway, - PADUCAH, KY.
mar25-ly

The "Old Reliable" Eagle
HARDWARE and IRON HOUSE,
[Formerly JOHN P. HARE] now
CABLE & HART,
DEALERS IN
Hardware, Iron Cutters, Nails,
Castings, Blacksmith, Cooper,
Carpenter's Tools, & Wagon
Wood Work Materials.
Agents for all kinds of Manufactured
Wagons, Carriages and Buggies.
STOCK ENTIRELY NEW AND VERY
LOW FOR CASH.
Market Street, North of Broadway
in Trimble's new Building.
PADUCAH, KY.
mar25-ly

TRIMBLE, RAXNELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Liquor Dealers,
Agents for Ohio River Salt
AND -

Miami Powder Companies,
TRIMBLE'S BLOCK, MARKET ST.,
PADUCAH, KY.
mar25-ly

GEORGE ROCK,
Manufacturer of & Wholesale
and Retail Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Western Bills Duplicated.
No. 119 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.
mar25-ly

Ashbrook, Ryan & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND -

Commission Merchants,
NO. 213 BROADWAY,
PADUCAH, KY.
mar25-ly

T. J. ASHBROOK. - J. W. RYAN
Ashbrook, Ryan & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND -

MORTON BROS.
WHOLESALE
Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, and
HATS,
Broadway, Opposite Commercial Bank.
PADUCAH, KY.
mar25-ly

W. M. MORTON. - CHARLIE MORTON
MORTON BROS.
WHOLESALE
Importers and Wholesalers in
CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.
FOUNDRY,
Manufacture both Type and Printing Ma-
chinery, as well as deal in the manufacture
of other similar establishments. Do not
buy an outfit until you send for specimens,
estimates and terms to,

C. H. WELLS, TREASURER,
CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY,
No. 201 Vine Street Cincinnati, O.

J. BOHM, A. BOHM, S. FLEISHEMAN, D. MACK,
BOHM, MACK & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Mens Furnishing Goods, Notions
FANCY DRY GOODS, &c.

ALSO
All Kinds of Fancy Baskets.
Wm. LEMON, Salesman.
N. E. Cor. Third & Race Streets,
CINCINNATI, Ohio.
mar18-ly

GROVER & BAKER'S
SEWING MACHINES,
THE MOST COMPLETE FAMILY MA-
CHINE AND THE
Only Machine in the market that runs di-
rect from the Spool,

Parties wishing to purchase will do well
to examine the GROVER & BAKER before
looking elsewhere. They can be had of

S. A. MUIR.
At Sales Rooms No. 224 Broadway,
PADUCAH, KY. and from wagons through-
out the country. march 25-ly

Cheap Light!
Aurora Oil Wholesale and Retail.

IF YOU want the CHEAPEST, BEST and
SAFEST OIL now in use call at
E. P. JACOB'S OIL STORE.

on Court street, No. 300, Paducah, Ky., and
between 10th and 11th Streets, to the Oil
Any Lamp will do by changing the bulb.
The burner I have bought the right for eight
counties McCracken, Ballard, Graves, Mar-
shall, Calloway, Livingston, Crittenden and
Lyons, and will give the right to sell to any
one who will purchase their OIL and
Lamps from me, (at wholesale prices) Any
one who wants the right to sell this OIL in
those eight counties can call on H. P. RAND-
ALE, at the oil store, as above. He is
not bound to sell it to me, but if he does,
any person offering this oil for sale, without
my permission, will be prosecuted in
the U.S. Court. It is protected by law
apls-ly E. P. JACOB.

GARRETT BROTHERS,
DEALERS IN CHOICE
Family Groceries, Salt, Liquors,
Wines, &c., &c.

No. 36 Broadway,
PADUCAH, KY.

JOB PRINTING.
THE
JACKSON PURCHASE,
NEWSPAPER AND JOB
PRINTING OFFICE.

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. A. J. WATSON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,
Solicits patronage in the various branches
of his profession. Calls, or orders left on
his office State, will be promptly attended,
day or night, in town or country.

Office, up stairs in the new Brick Block,
on the north side of the Square.

Residence, South-west corner of the Court
House Square. feb 25-ly

LUCIAN ANDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
MAYFIELD. - KENTUCKY.

Will practice in the Courts of the First
Judicial District. feb 25-ly

ERVIN ANDERSON ROBERT T. JOHNSTON, JR.
ANDERSON & JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
MAYFIELD, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of the First
Judicial Circuit; also the Federal Courts
at Paducah, Ky.

Particular attention given to the collection
of claims, and all business entrusted to
us. feb 25-ly

JOSEPH W. KERR. S. W. SLAYDEN,
KERR & SLAYDEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MAYFIELD, KY.

Will practice in the Courts of the First
Judicial Circuit. feb 25-ly

A. B. STUBBLEFIELD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office No. 2, Main st., Mayfield, Ky.

Will practice in the Courts of the First
Judicial District. Particular attention
given to the collection of claims, etc.

J. W. McGEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office over Norton & Co's Bank, Broadway
PADUCAH, KY.

Attention given to the collection of Claims
in Western Kentucky. feb 25-ly

E. W. BAGBY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, Broadway, bet. Oak & Locust streets.
PADUCAH, KY.

Practiced in all the Courts comprising the
First Judicial District, and the Federal
Court and District Courts at Paducah and
Louisville.

REFERENCES

Ashbrook, Ryan & Co., Paducah, Ky.
H. S. Buckner & Co., Louisville, ".

McFerrin, Armstrong & Co., ".

J. W. Slayden, Louisville, ".

Gilligan, Kelso & Co., New York.

Lambert, Thomas & Co., Philadelphia.

Bartor & Whitehouse, Chicago, Ills.

Chiles & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Hart & Hensley, Nashville, Tenn.

Wason, Morgan & Co., Cincinnati, O.

Scott White, Cairo, Ills.

feb 25-ly

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

CINCINNATI.

FOUNDRY.

Manufacture both Type and Printing Ma-
chinery, as well as deal in the manufacture
of other similar establishments. Do not
buy an outfit until you send for specimens,
estimates and terms to,

C. H. WELLS, TREASURER,
CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY,
No. 201 Vine Street Cincinnati, O.

J. BOHM, A. BOHM, S. FLEISHEMAN, D. MACK,
BOHM, MACK & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Mens Furnishing Goods, Notions
FANCY DRY GOODS, &c.

ALSO
All Kinds of Fancy Baskets.
Wm. LEMON, Salesman.
N. E. Cor. Third & Race Streets,
CINCINNATI, Ohio.
mar18-ly

GROVER & BAKER'S
SEWING MACHINES,
THE MOST COMPLETE FAMILY MA-
CHINE AND THE
Only Machine in the market that runs di-
rect from the Spool,

Parties wishing to purchase will do well
to examine the GROVER & BAKER before
looking elsewhere. They can be had of

S. A. MUIR.
At Sales Rooms No. 224 Broadway,
PADUCAH, KY. and from wagons through-
out the country. march 25-ly

Cheap Light!

Aurora Oil Wholesale and Retail.

IF YOU want the CHEAPEST, BEST and
SAFEST OIL now in use call at
E. P. JACOB'S OIL STORE.

on Court street, No. 300, Paducah, Ky., and
between 10th and 11th Streets, to the Oil
Any Lamp will do by changing the bulb.
The burner I have bought the right for eight
counties McCracken, Ballard, Graves, Mar-
shall, Calloway, Livingston, Crittenden and
Lyons, and will give the right to sell to any
one who will purchase their OIL and
Lamps from me, (at wholesale prices) Any
one who wants the right to sell this OIL in
those eight counties can call on H. P. RAND-
ALE, at the oil store, as above. He is
not bound to sell it to me, but if he does,
any person offering this oil for sale, without
my permission, will be prosecuted in
the U.S. Court. It is protected by law
apls-ly E. P. JACOB.

GARRETT BROTHERS,
DEALERS IN CHOICE
Family Groceries, Salt, Liquors,
Wines, &c., &c.

No. 36 Broadway,
PADUCAH, KY.

JOB PRINTING.
THE
JACKSON PURCHASE,
NEWSPAPER AND JOB
PRINTING OFFICE.

PROFESSIONAL.

SCHOOL NOTICES.

GRAVES SEMINARY,
Mayfield, Kentucky.

THE NEXT SESSION of this INSTI-
TUTE will commence on the
First MOND. 1st of February, 1869

under the charge of R. T. JOHNSTON.

Very superior advantages are afforded

this INSTITUTE to young persons who

desire to LEARN and pursue a liberal course

of education.

Desirable boarding places can be had at
reasonable rates, convenient to the Semina-
ry.

For other particular, and a Circular, re-
fer to the Principal.

feb 25-ly

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869

1869